

• 1894 •

Ac 10032

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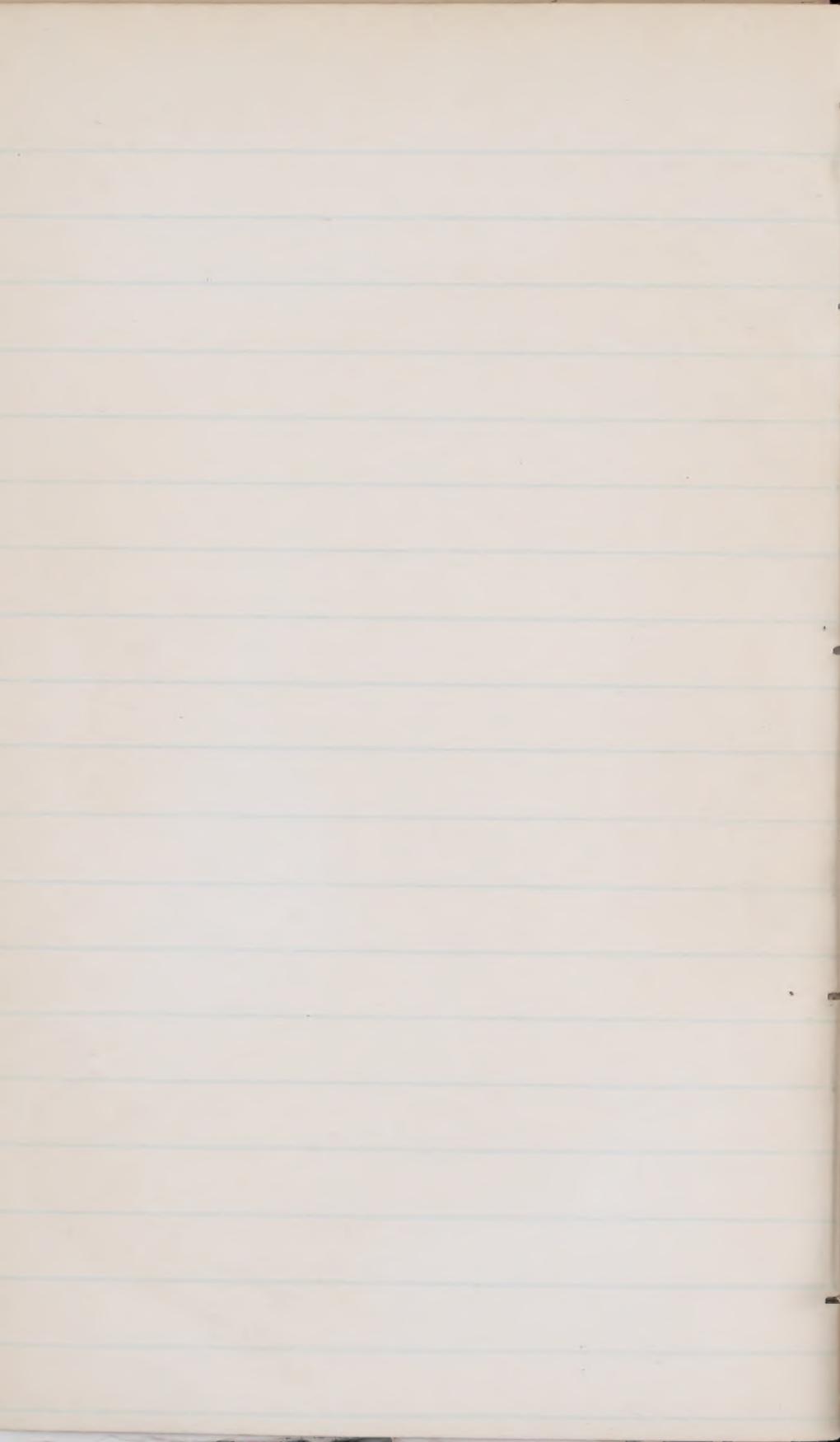
JUNE.						
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Sheldon
Jackson
U.S.S. Bear

1894.

Vol. I

Library of
Sheldon Jackson
presented to
Presbyterian
Historical Society
1916.



HEARINGS

Eldon Jackson.

BEFORE

COMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

Dr Harris pp. 41-

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. J. A. TAWNEY, W. I. SMITH, W. P. BROWN,
AND J. A. SULLIVAN,

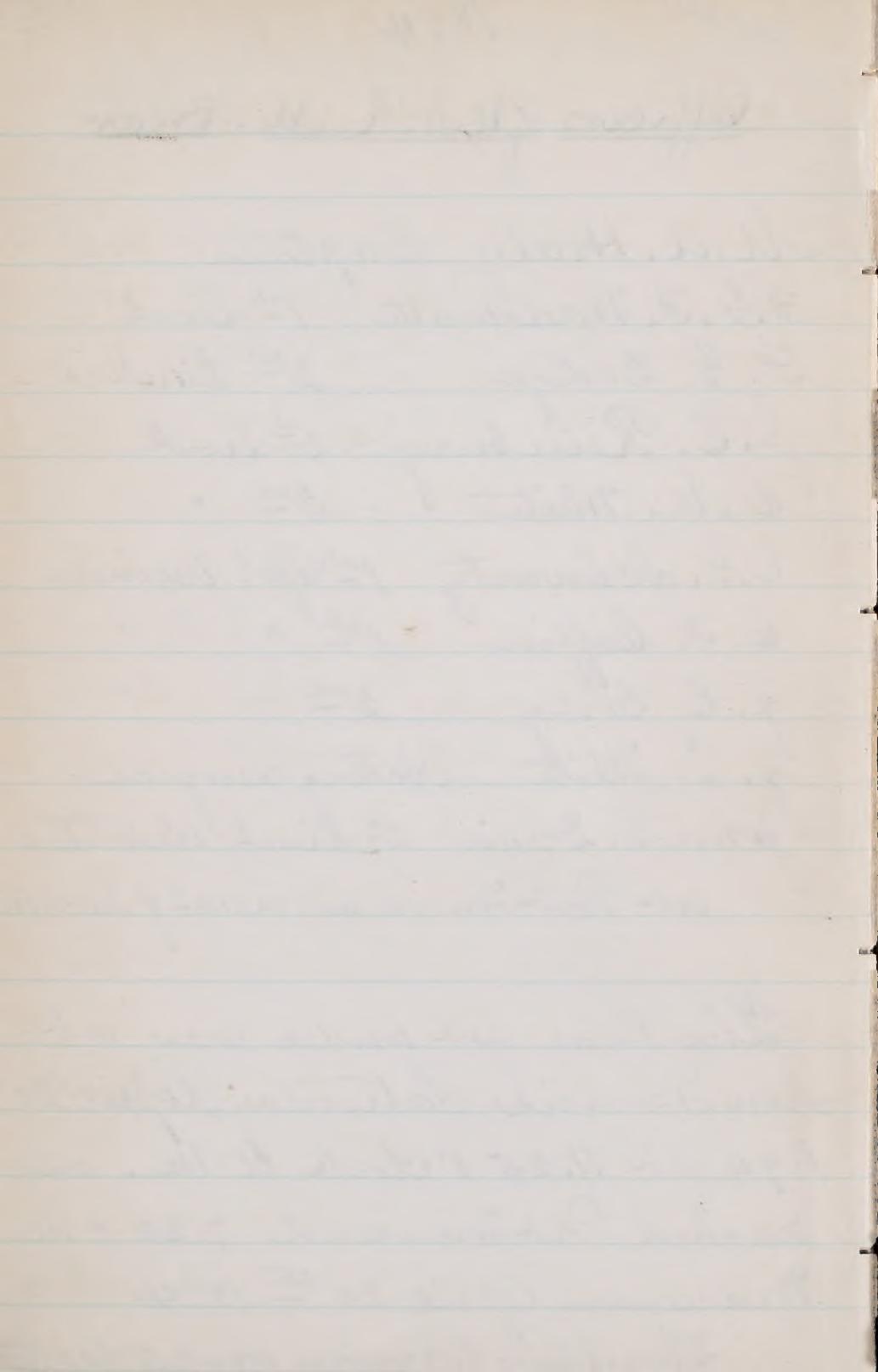
H. C. Church

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

FOR

67



1894

1

Annual trip to Alaska

Left Washington D.C. at 11.30 am
Monday April 16th 1894 by the
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. The ride
through Virginia and Maryland
was uncomfortably warm -

Chicago was reached on time
at noon on the 17th.

As the train on the North Western
did not leave to 6.30 in the evening
the afternoon was spent in visiting
the several R.R. offices and finding
what were the best rates that could
be secured for the employees going to
the Zeller Reindeer Station. Alaska.

April 18th

After breakfast at St Paul called
at Cochrant & Walsh's Office and

1894

With Mr. Walsh took a ride around the city.

After which I visited the Gen^l Passenger Agents of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways with regard to the best Emigrant rates to the Pacific for Mr Kjellmann and his coming party of Lapps -

In the evening took the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern R.R. for Wapello Iowa -

April 7th ^{at}

Reached Cedar Rapids Wapello at 6:30 A.M. and was met at the depot by Prof V.C. Gamble, who is under appointment for St. Lawrence Island. Was sorry to learn that his wife had left to visit her parents only the day before. Spent the day gaudily at Mr Gamble's house, while he was

at School. Took dinner & supper with Rev Musleendet. In the evening made an address on Alaska at the Presbyterian Church - Suffered greatly from a bad cold. At 9:14 P.M. took a train for Cedar Rapids reaching there about 11.30 P.M. The hotel was full & they made up a bed for me in the parlor -

April 20th

Was called up at 3.45 am to take the train at 4: am

Took the C & St. N. Train to Council Bluffs. Went to bed in Sleeper

My cold was so bad, and fearing it might develop into pneumonia I telegraphed to Omaha for a physician to meet me at the train.

Arriving at Omaha Dr Holmes came in board & gave me some medicine

that greatly relieved me -

April 2^d~~st~~

Got up as we were passing Cheyenne
As we went up to the Summit we
encountered More & more fresh snow
until at Laramie the whole coun-
try was under snow - At Laramie
had a few words with Mr Boyd one
of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church.

April 2nd

At 1 O'clock Am reached Ogden
Going into Baggage room I found
that my trunks had been forwarded
to Salt Lake. I then returned to
the Sleeper & went to bed -

At Salt Lake went to Templeton
Hotel. At 11 O'clock went to the
1st Pres Ch & was placed in a seat
with Rev Mrs Fisher of Los Angles en-
t

1894

5

Route to General Assembly - Went home to dinner with Rev R. S. McKee D.D. After dinner called at Mr Parsons then returned & spent the afternoon with Mr McKee - discussing the matter of a Presbyterian College for Utah.

At 7 P.M. took the train to Ogden where I went aboard the Central Pacific Sleeper & went to sleep - On April 21st Miss Helen Gould daughter of the late Jay Gould was on the train

April ~~22nd~~ 23rd

Upon getting up found it snowing Continued to snow most of the forenoon through Eastern Nevada -

April ~~23rd~~ 24th

Reached San Francisco about 9.45 am and went direct to Mr Foster's Store

With Mr. Hyper went around to see
the A.C. and A.A.C. Companies -
the P.S. Whaling Co & Capt. Mc-Kenna
with regard to rates for carrying the
Reindeer employees from Anchorage
to the Zeller Reindeer Station.

Spent lunch with Mr. Geddes -
Had a long interview with Capt. Goodall
concerning the Methodist Mission at
Unalaska. Called on Jas B. Roberts
In the afternoon arranged with
Capt. Mc-Kenna to take cabin passengers
at \$12.50 each & steerage passengers
at \$10.00 each, children under 14 years
of age not to be counted. Dogs & per-
sonal baggage free. Freight at 16
per ton -

After arranging this matter I
went to Rev Dr McKenzie's to find the

1894

7

Visits to Fannie Hillard
Hornet her at Yosemite Hotel 1045 -
Market St.. That morning she
had buried her babe, after keeping
it 4 days hoping I would come &
conclude the funeral.

After discussing the future with
Fannie and her friend Miss Watson
I concluded it was best to take
Fannie back to Alaska. and she
at once commenced her arrange-
ments for leaving the next day.
Miss Fannie L. Watson of S. H.
had proved a true & valuable friend
to Fannie Hillard.

After supper (dinner) at Palace
Hotel I went to the Chinese Mission
Home and called on Miss Mary
L. Cork of Diana.

April 2⁵th

Spent the day in completing arrangements for departure -

Was waited upon by Mr Roberts to see if I could not be induced to remain a day or two & speak at the Congress of Missions in connection with the Mid winter fair. After lunch was photographed at Taken

Setting my bill at hotel & sending my trunks to depot, I went to the Yosemite Hotel after Fannie Willard

Paid out for her \$267.44 the larger bills being for 7½ weeks attendance at the Hospital and the funeral expenses of her babe -

Took the train at Oakland at 7. O'Clock P.M. Miss Matson accompanied Miss Willard to Oakland

1894

9

April 26th

Upon waking up found that it was
snowing. Upon reaching Laramie
the snow was 2 or 8 inches deep.

In the afternoon coming off the
Mountains into Southern Colorado, we
found the fruit trees in bloom at
Ashland.

April 27th

Before reaching Portland made the
acquaintance of Mrs. Frank M. Warren
243 W Park St. Portland. Her son
Mrs Warren is a daughter of the late
Dr Atkinson, pioneer Congregational
Minister in Oregon & Washington.

At the depot at Portland met Mr
Wm Bradham at the train, who intro-
duced me to Mr & Mrs H. S. Shaw & 3
children. Mr Shaw is the newspaper
intendant.

Superintendent of the Industrial Training School at Sitka.

Redclim Lacoura at 4 P.M.
We went on board the City of Topeka
where I arranged for Miss Millard's
passage to Juneau, enroute to Haines.

After arranging for passage took
her back to the City for a new dress -
On the steamer we & Miss Sheets,
who was enroute as matron to Haines
Remained on steamer until Seattle
was reached

April 28th

Left the steamer City of Topeka
and went on board Revenue Steamer
Bear. A rainy day. Did con-
siderable running around on
business - Received a large mail
Telegraphed the W.C. Express concerning ^{Haines}

1894

11

April 29th

At 5.15 A.M. got under way for Port
Gorensund, reaching there at 9.30 A.M.
At 11 A.M. made an address on Alaska
at the Presbyterian Church -

Monday April 30th

Received a beautiful basket of flowers
from Mr. George Back. Made several
calls on shore. Took supper with Rev
& Mrs.

Tuesday May 1st

Captain Teale received his instructions
to sail direct to Prince William Sound
leaving Sitka off from the route

Telegraphed Capt. Shepard of the
Revenue Marine Division of Treasury
Department to have the orders of
modified that the Adm. Bear should
call at Sitka enroute.

Wednesday May 2

Captain Healy received a telegram from Washington instructing him to take me by way of Sitka

May 3 & 4

Concluding arrangements for sea

Saturday May 5th

At 10.40 am the Bear got under way for Sitka. The passage down the Straits of Fuca was pleasant.

Sunday May 6th

Barometer noon 49° Midnight 41. Lat ab noon (observation) $48^{\circ}57'20''$ Longitude ~~52~~ (dead reckoning) $125^{\circ}48'$. Distance 188.⁹ Knots. Head winds. Part of day drizzling rain with light flurries of snow. A little sea sick

Monday May 7th 44° ~~mid~~

Lat noon 44° Midnight 41. Lat (obs) $50^{\circ}37'32''$

1894

13

Long (DR) $129^{\circ} 30'$. Distance 155.1 Knots

Head winds - with squalls of rain

Sleet & snow - disagreeable day

Wednesday Mar 8th

Yer morn 44° midnight 41° . Lat (obs) $51^{\circ} 45'$

46" Long (obs) $131^{\circ} 23'$ Dist 121.4 Knots

Squalls of rain, sleet & snow

Wednesday clear 9th

Yer N 40° M N 32° Lat (DR) $54^{\circ} 21'$.

Long (DR) $133^{\circ} 39'$ Distance 189.9 Knots

In the afternoon wind increased to
a gale with heavy squalls of hail & snow

Rough sea -

Thursday Mar 10th

Yer N 37° M N 36° Lat (obs) $55^{\circ} 53'$ Long

(DR) $134^{\circ} 44'$ distance 107.7 Knots.

Gale so severe that ~~about~~ ^{see page 0 Vol 2} and at
12.20 am the fore staysail was split - at
3. am the wheel ropes unhooked at 5.30

See Page 15. Extracts from Log

Gale with heavy Snow Squalls. 12.20 am
Split the fore stay sail while attempting to
set it. At 3. am after-wheel ropes un-
hooked. Lashed Tiller & connected with
forward steering gear. At 5 am got the
steering gear fixed. At 5.30 am while
setting the fore-trysail, the sheet & got
loose & broke in ^a pilot house window.
At 6. am a heavy sea broke over the
ship carrying away the pipes of the 3rd
cutter, which was secured before further
damage - Heavy Snow Squalls all day.

1894

15

The Sheet got loose & smashed a pilot house window - at 6 am a heavy sea carried away the grilles of the 3rd Cutter. The vessel slipped heavy seas and at 4 am water was knee deep in the gallery - During this time a driving blinding snow storm raged. The pitching & tossing of the vessel forbade prevented any sleep. During the morning the ship was hove to.

The sea was so rough that no attempt was made to set the table in the Captain's Cabin, but we took our meals in our hands in the pilot house -

At about 10 o'clock P.M. made Bortska Island at the mouth of Sitka Harbor ^{morning}. It being foggy the ship lay off till Friday May 11th.

There were 34° Lat. Long. Sitka dist 36.7 K.

Dixons Entrance ^{was} named after Capt George Dixon commanding the English Ship Queen Charlotte, which visited this region in 1785-6. It had been discovered however by Captain Juan Perez of the Spanish Expedition in 1774. The first white man to navigate its waters was Captain Douglas in the Daphne in 1789.

Leaving Dixons Entrance we are again in American waters - in Alaska, the region of the celebrated exploring expeditions of a century ago.

The discovery of Alaska in 1741
by In 1741 Vitus Bering in the Saint Peter reached as far east as Kyak Island and looked upon the glories of Mt St Elias. The same season his

During the night heavy snow squalls
 At 3 AM the vessel hauled up N $\frac{1}{4}$ E
 and started for Sitka dropping anchor
 abreast the Presbyterian Mission at 6.25 AM
 Going ashore found 8 inches of snow
 Old Russians say that it was 31 years
 ago since there was so late & cold a spring.
 Was invited to the Mission, also to the
 Governor's - Concluded to accept of
 Gov Sheakley's hospitality the first
 part of my visit, and the Mission
 the last portion.

Judge Wm A. Kelly of Wrangell
 was awaiting my arrival at Sitka
 on school business - Had full
 consultations with him and Gov
 Sheakley concerning the schools
 and teachers. Also visited and
 inspected the Museum of Natl History.

18

May

Second in command Alexei Chirikof
in the Paul St Paul reached as
far east as Sitka + Cape Prince
of Wales Island -

The discoveries of Bering + Chirikof
together with their report of the abundance
of fur set the merchants of Siberia
wild with excitement.

As in later days there was a rush to
the newly discovered gold deposits of Califor-
nia, so in Siberia more than sixty
Companies were organized to gather
in the harvest of furs. Unwilling
to wait the proper construction of
sea-going vessels, flat boats + small
schooners were hastily constructed of
heavy planks lashed together with raw-
hide thongs. — vessels that would
float in fair weather, but were unable to

1894

19

Saturday May 12th

Spent much of the day at the Museum unpacking & labeling Curios secured in the Arctic during the years 1892 & 3.

In the Evening Mr Kelley & myself called at Sedge Truitt's (not in) Dist Attorney Taylor's ^{out} Collector of Customs

During my stay of a week at Kotzebue we had uninterrupted sunshine - and by Monday the 14th the snow had disappeared in the streets & they were dry -

Sunday May 13th

In the Morning Mr Shooklaw & I attended the Native Service at the Mission. I was unable to accept invitations to preach because of a severe bronchial attack -

In the P.M. White Service at the

hold together in storms.

In these frail craft without Charts or compass Expeditions after expedition followed one another in rapid succession and the half of them never returned. But those that did return in safety with a fair cargo divided profits of from \$15.00 to \$2000 per man.

In the Made search for fur, the new sections were visited until the whole Southern Coast from Attou to Sitka became known.

see Petros's Census 1880

Among these early adventurers were Captains Emilian Bass of 1743. (the first white man to land on the Island of Attou) Mikhail Nevodchikov of 1745, Nicofor Trapeznikov 1749. Andrei Tolstykh 1747) Emilian Yug of 1750, Peter Bashnakov. Feodor Kholodilov and

See page 22

1894

21

Church in the village, after which Mr Kelley & myself went home with the Brady's and remained to dinner.

Monday May 14th

Moved from Mr Sheakley's to the Mission
Spent all day at the Museum -

In the Evening Gov & Mrs Sheakley &
Mr Kelley & myself were invited to
dinner at Marshal L.L. Williams
Where we had a very pleasant time
At 8 P.M. excusing ourselves from
Mr & Mrs Williams we attended the
regular Monthly Meeting at the
Museum of the Society of Natural
History & Ethnology -

Tuesday May 15th

The forenoon was given to unpacking
& labeling articles for Museum - and
the afternoon in preparations for the

May

Simon Krassilnikof 1753 Radian
 Durnef 1755. Andrei Tolfstykh 1756
 Ivan Shilkin 1757 Stepan Glatlof and
 Demetri Paikof 1758 Gerasim Pribyl of
 Grigor SheliKof. Alexander Baranof
 Lastochkin Lebedev ^{Ferdinand P. Wrangell} and hundreds
 of others of lesser note.

These trading expeditions were
 supplemented by explorations under
 the Auspices of the Russian Government
 or Russian American Co.

In 1778 the "Trekh Sviatiteli" in
 command of Masters Ismailof and
 Bocharof of the Imperial Navy was des-
 patched by SheliKof in search of new
 lands to the eastward of Kadiak

Captain Joseph Billings Com-
 manding the "Slava Rossie" (Glory of
 Russia) was sent in 1790 on a secret

see Page 26

1894

23

reception which was to be given
to Captain & Mrs Healy by the Soc of
Nat History & Ethnology from 7 to 10 PM
that evening - The evening was
clear & beautiful. A full moon &
Good walking helped the attendance
Over 100 invitations had been issued
and all the principal Government
officials, Naval Officers & Citizens
were present. It was a complete
success -

Wednesday clay 16th

Spent the day at work at the
Museum - In the evening atten-
ded the regular weekly prayer meeting
of the native church -

Had an interview & prayed with
Blanche Lewis - After prayer meeting
had interview with Fannie Paul Lincoln

Copy

At sea Prince William Sound May 23, 1874

Mr H. E. Froboese

Curator S. F. Museum Sitka Alaska

Dear Sir

You are hereby authorized in accordance with our agreement of May 18 to occupy the Northfield Cottage as your residence while in the employ of the Mission. If you complete the building & keep it in good repair during your occupancy, I think it will be a fair equivalent for the rent. In completing the building all the Carpenter work will be done by the Mission boys without expense. Also you will use the Mission boys under your guidance in painting &c. When you need their services ask permission of Mr Shull for cloths & the Mission boys to do the Carpenter work. Hoping the above arrangements will prove satisfactory to you, I remain

Yours truly Sheldon Jackson

1894

25

Blanche; and with Mrs Laxman
concerning taking Kendall Paul east
to School.

Thursday clear 17th

Worked at Museum all day - Late
in the afternoon Mr Kelly & I made several
calls. Judge Drift, Mrs Pendleton (not in) Mrs
Jawett (not in) Mrs Leraven (not in) Mrs Emerson (not
in) Mrs Dr Rogers. In the Evening attended
the White prayer meeting, present Rev Mrs
Jones. Mrs Sheahan, Mr Kelly, Mr Brady
& myself.

Friday May 18th

The Anniversary of my birth day - 60
years old - Arranged with Mr Shull
that Mr Hobose should occupy the North-
field cottage*. Finished work at Museum
Shipped on board the Bear 75 tent-poles &
1000 feet of Caled Yellow Cedar lumber for

* see Page 24.

"Astronomical & Geographical Expedition for navigating the frozen sea, describing its coasts & ascertaining the situation of the Islands in the seas between the two Continents of Asia & America"

~~Captain Uri Lissiansky of the
Ship Neva sailed from Kronstadt on
the 1st, August 1803 rounded Cape
Horn, touched at the Sandwich
Islands and made Radziat~~

On the 7th of August 1803,

Lieutenant Krusenstern in the Nade-
shda and Uri Lissiansky in the Neva
sailed from Kronstadt with a party
of Scientists,^(among them being the naturalist Langsdorf) a force of Shipwrights & Skilled
workmen for ship building & supplies
of Charts, instruments & nautical
works. In April 1804 the two ships
rounded Cape Horn. In June they

1894

27

The Zeller Reindeer Station.

Spent the evening in writing letters
 At 10.30 P.M. Mr Shull & Mr Kelly accompanied me to the Mission wharf & two boys soon placed me on board the "Bear"

Saturday May 19th

Barometer noon 49° Midnight 45° Latitude
 noon (obs) $57^{\circ}13'$ Longitude (K) $136^{\circ}33'$ Dist 112.1

At 4.45 am got under way for Prince William Sound - Beautiful day.

Sunday May 20

Yer N 48° Mn 45° Lat (obs) $58^{\circ}42'$ Long
 (obs) $139^{\circ}17'$. Dist 150.2 knots Beautiful day - The Fairweather range of Mountains stood out bold & white - covered with snow to water's edge. Late in the afternoon & evening had beautiful views of Mount St Elias - it being visible from base to top

28

May

visited the Sandwich Isds, where they separated, the Nadezhda proceeding to Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka. And Captain Lissiansky in the Niva. Continuing on to Alaska, arriving at Kadiak on the 13th of July 1804, the first Russian Expedition to visit Alaska Around Cape Horn

Otto von Kotzebue Commanding
Cailed from Petropavlovsk
the Brig Rurik ~~sailed~~ in search of the North
in the summer of 1816 in search of "north west passage"
and accompanied by the Scientists
Chamisso & Wormskjold, Dr Escholtz &
Artist Lebris passing through Bering
Straits and discovering a large
inlet to the eastward he rejoiced to
believe that he had found the long
looked for passage. On August 1st
1816 he entered the New Found
with avidity, only to find a few days
see page 32.

Monday May 21st

Lat N 48° 22' 44". Lat N (obs) 59° 46' 54"

Long (obs) 144° 37'. Dis! 160.5 Knots

Warm pleasant day. The whole Coast covered with snow & glaciers from Mt St Elias to Cape St Elias was visible - a most beautiful panorama. which to be appreciated must be seen - No language could do it justice.

From observations of the Sun at 8 am & at noon Cape St Elias on N.E & S.S Chart 8500 N.W. Coast of America from Icy Bay to Seniadi Islands was found to be nine miles too far to the westward and six miles too far to the southward

Tuesday May 22nd

Lat noon 45° 22' 40" Long Cordova Bay

At 1 o'clock am entered Prince William Sound. The Charts being very incomplete

From page 31.

About 25 white men with 25 Native women & 25 stills & no visable means of support winter near the canneries They made (mostly from sugar) last winter 2500 Gallons of liquor for the use of the Indians.

The two Canners at Cordova Bay & one at the Mouth of Copper River represent a Capital of \$375,000, of which \$50,000 belongs to Pacific Steam Whaling Co., & 125,00 to the Alaska Packers Association Value of floating (Steamers, boats &c.) property of the Companies about \$150,000 -

The output of the three Canners for 1893 was 80 000 cases @ 3.50 per Case \$ 280,000.

A request has been made to change the Post Office from Dutch to the Canneries on Cordova Bay - The Mail Steamer can reach Point Jefferson as soon as she can docked - From the Point to Cordova Bay 30 miles, returning from the Bay she would go down the ~~channel~~ on west side of Montague Id so that the extra distance for the Mail Steamer to Cordova Bay (Coca) would be about 50 miles. 500 men would receive their mail at that point.

And a good deal out, the vessel steamed along slowly, often stopping to cast the lead. During the war along the ship at length came to anchor at 8.30 am off the east end of Hawkins Id. Cordova Bay - and a small boat was sent forward to make soundings. In the afternoon Cap^t Healy & myself went ashore finding on opposite banks of a narrow strait two large canneries, one built by the A.C.C. & the other by the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. The latter was in charge of Captain Humphrey, upon whom we called. Cap^t H. This little boy returned on board with us.

At 5.20 P.M. the ship got under way & piloted by Cap^t Humphrey went closer to the cannery dropping anchor at 6.25 P.M. Cap^t H & son ^{remained} returned to dinner
See page 30

The latter later his mistake.

In 1822 Captains Khramchenko^{co} and Etholin & Master Vassilaief in the Brig Golovin Golovin Golovnin & Schooner Baranof made a detailed Survey of the Alaska Coast of Bering Sea from Bristol Bay to Cape Dezhnev the mouth of the Kuskokwim & from St Michael to Golovine Sound.

In 1827 Captain Feodor P Lütke by directions of the Russian Government made a careful Survey of the Northern Coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

In 1828 Captain Hagemeister in Krotky and Captain Stanislaw Kovich in the Adler Made important surveys on the Coast of Bering Sea.

In 1829 Master Vassilaief accompanied by Alexander Kolmatoff a Creole, crossed

The day was rainy & foggy - Capt
H. has so far put up 4000 cases of
Canned Salmon - The Cannery at
Copper River is still frozen up & they
are trying to open the water to it by
breaking up the ice with gunpowder.

Wednesday May 23rd

Mer n 48° M n 45°. West & Long Head of
Cordova Bay Prince W^m Sound.

Spent the forenoon to writing. In
the afternoon Mr Julian Libes. 2nd
Eng Dorr & myself went aboard the Wild
Cat for a trip across the mud flats of the
Copper River Delta. The Wild Cat is a
small stern-barrowed stern wheel steamer and
of 114 tons used by the Pacific Steam
Salmon Co for getting fish to their cannery
at Ceca on Cordova Bay -

the Uliaska Peninsula from Sheli-Kof Straits via the Lakes to the Kus-Kokwim River. During this expedition Kolmakof selected the site of a trading post, which was built in 1831. & in 1841 a redoubt ~~was built~~ was built named after him was built near the junction of the Kus Kokwim & Kvirin Rivers.

In 1830 Midshipman Etholier was placed in command of the Brig Chickagof and sent to explore Norton Bay & the Northern Islands of Bering & strait-Sledge, King & St Lawrence Islands. Upon his return he advised the establishment of a station on Stuart Island (St Michael).

On Lieut Tebenkof was sent in the Sloop Ourupa to establish a

See page 36.

The delta from Cape Whitshed to Cape Martin is about 50 miles wide across with an average width from the land on the North to the reef ~~on the~~ + sand bar on the South of 5-miles. The mud flats that go dry at low tide extend beyond Cape Suckling 50 miles further.

At high tide the delta + mud flats are under water forming a large bay, + at low tide they are dry with ~~five~~^{six} small streams flowing through them. These streams are the six mouths of the Copper River. These flats are composed of sand & glacial mud brought by the bearing schooner undaunted was wrecked this spring down the Copper River. Our destination upon the reef at the mouth of copper river delta was a fishing house on the east side of the delta about 25-miles from the cannery - Passing to the South West skirting the mountains down, down the peninsula east of

a trading post on Norton Sound
& make explorations inland

The new post was named Mikhaelovsk.

The island explorations were committed to Andrei Glazanof, a Creole. The party with 3 native guides & two sleds each drawn by 5 dogs set out on the 30th of Dec 1833 & after great hardships reached as far as Anvik on the Yukon River & Piniagamute on the Kuskokwim River.

In 1838 Alexander Kashevarof, a Kadiak Creole was sent to explore the Arctic Coast. Having landed from the Brig "Polyphem" he continued northward in 5-3 holed bidarkas, reaching within 100 miles of Cape Beechey. The same year Malakhof

Hawkins island & rounding Cape
Whitshead our little craft boldly pushed
to the eastward across the delta, the
^{the Steamer Channel} ~~was~~ ^{being} marked
by spruce trees, which had at low
tide been set at the principal
turns. The afternoon was rainy
& we only caught occasional glimpses
of the beautiful snow clad mountains
to the northward. About 9 P.M. we
reached our destination at Pete Doll
Slough upon stills on the bank was
a small frame house, where 12
fishermen & a cook abide during
the few weeks that ^{Salmon} ~~fish~~ run at this
point. As we came up to the mud
bank there were six piles of Red Salmon
& six piles of King Salmon waiting
to be loaded upon the steamer.

explored the Yukon as far north as Mulato. & where he built a block house

In 1842 Lieut Zagotskin of the Imperial Navy explored the Kuskokwim River & Yukon Rivers & their tributaries

The rapid extension of the Russian occupation of the American Coast from 1743 to 1800 attracted the attention & excited the jealousy of other European Nations. and especially of Spain, who looked upon Russian encroachments in the North as imperiling her interests in California

Consequently Captain Juan Perez
~~was placed commanding the Santiago~~
~~& Lieut Juan Francisco de Bodega y Quadra~~
~~his assistant commanding was ordered~~
 to cruise on the North Pacific Coast
 & take possession of new lands in the

The catch for the day was 4000 Salmon, which were soon loaded on board. For the Common Salmon averaging 8 lbs the fishermen receive 3 cents a fish & for the King Salmon ranging from \$10 to 80 lbs 10^{cts}.

Soon after midnight the tide being up the steamer started to return, but before fairly getting out into the stream was aground - And the tide falling we were left where we could get off & walk ashore - This detained us ~~until the~~ + 12 hours until the next high tide at noon of the

Thursday May 24th

Lat N 49° min 40°. Lat + Long Head of Gordon Bay, Prince William Sound. A.S. - 28.1 Knots

The forenoon was spent in watching the great peaks of ice that were stranded on the flats the tide in leading & sleeping.

May

Name of Spain. He reached as far north as Dixon's Entrance.

The next year he was followed by Gen^l Juan Francisco de Bodega y Caladra in the Senora reaching Cross Sound on the shores of Salisbury & Bucarelli Sounds wooden crosses were erected on shore as notification of Spanish claims.

In 1778 Gen^l Ignacio Arlega commanding the Princesa & Favonita under orders from Spain sailed from San Blas February 11th and went westward as far as Cook'sulet, at Nuchek taking formal possession of the country.

In 1791 Alejandro Malaspina
commanding the Corvetto ^{Describiente}~~describiente~~
& Atrevida sailed May 1st from Acapulco for Prince William sound

Sept 1 - 1880

1894

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At noon we were again underway
reaching the Cañon about 6 P.M.
A dozen times during the afternoon
~~scrapped the~~ we ~~scrapped~~ touched bottom, but had no
serious interruption to the trip.

While enroute we passed 5 bidarkas
of natives out hunting the Sea Otter.
For a short time the clouds lifted
and the sun shone giving us scenery
of wonderful beauty & grandeur!

Upon reaching the Cañon
Captain Humphrey Manager & son
accompanied us on board of the
"Bear" and at 4.45 P.M. we got under
way for Atutshuk.

At ~~6.45~~^{10.35} P.M. the ship scraped the bottom
on a sand shoal was backed off without trouble
but passed over the bottom without any
serious interruption. After midnight
the engine was slowed down.

42

May

in Search of "North West Passage"
and new lands for the Crown -

In 1788 an Expedition consisting
of the in Command of Alférez
Eslévan José Martínez consisting
of the Fragata Princesa & the Pague-
-bot San Carlos in Command of
Pilot Gonzalo López was sent -
Along the Coast to the Aleutian
Is.

And in 1790 Lieut Salvador Fidalgo
in the paguebot Filipino visited
Prince Williams Sound & Cooks dulet
England then as now wide awake
for Colonial Extension followed the
Example of Spain & sent Captain
James Cook (the second Spanish Expedition)
with Commanding the Resolution &
Discovery. and five years later the
See page 44

1894.

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Friday May 25th

Yer & 44° Mn 42° Lat & Long Port-Elches
(Tucket) dist 23.3 knots

Dropped anchor at Tucket at 6am
After breakfast Cap^t Munger went
over to the Steamer Salmon & brought his
wife over to spend the day with Mrs Healy

Rained hard all day -

~~About~~ 10 PM the Mail Steamer
Crescent City came in from Alaska
did not bring any particular news -

Saturday May 26th

Yer & 44° Mn 45° Lat & Long Tucket
Port-Elches.

Still raining before we were up, word
came that the Revenue Cutter Corwin
was entering the Harbor - After
breakfast Cap^t Munger & daughter
came on board - About noon

May -

the Discovery and Chatham in
 Command of Captain George You-
 conver. Then in the present-
 Century in Search of Sir John
 Franklin the Expedition of ~~but~~
 the Ship Blossom in 1825-8 Capt
 H. W. Beechey Commanding, and
 in 1836-42 the Expedition of Capt
 Edward Belcher.

Supplementing the Government
~~Explorations~~ were the English trading
 Expeditions of Capt. George Dixon in
 the "Queen Charlotte" + Capt. Nathaniel
 Portlock in the "King George" in 1786
 Captain Hutchins in the Prince of Wales
 1787, and Capt. John Mears in the
 Nootka in 1789.

In 1786 France sent out an
 Expedition consisting of the two
 See page 46

1894

45

Mrs Keeler returned Miss Mungo's
call & upon her return to the ship
brought Miss Munro with her to
spend the day. Cap't Clunie came
over later & took dinner - The small
steamer Salmo went out early in the
morning - Secured newspapers from
the Corwin as late as May 13th.

Rained all day -

Sunday May 27th

Lat N 42° 2' M N 41° Lat (S) 59° 36' 30" Long
N. (S.R) 148° 13'. Dist 149.6 Knots

At 2.35 A.M. hove anchor & started
for Cook's inlet. During the day the
weather cleared up with only occasional
showers. The whole coast was
covered with snow making the moun-
tains beautiful. Sailed sufficiently
close to sea rocks to give a good

May

frigates Astrolabe & Boussole
 in Command of Captain J. G. de
 La Perouse and in 1791 another
 Captain Etienne Marchand Com-
 mending the Solide

On 1790 the Swedish Govern-
 ment sent to the Aleutian Isds
 the Cruiser "Mercury" in Charge
 of Captain Cox.

American Trading vessels were
 visiting Alaska prior to 1785 but
 no governmental exploration was
 undertaken by the United States
 until Com^r John Rogers' Expedition
 Around the world in 1854-5 -
 And of the Aleutian Islands in 1856
 by the U.S. Schooner Fenimore Cooper
 in Charge of Lieut Gibson U.S. N.
 Returning to Duxois Entrance

^v See Page 48.

1844

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view of them - & little to the
South West of the seal rocks was a
large glacier. Smaller ones were
found in clefts even back inland
to the coast.

Moredon Bay 28th

Lat N 42° M. N. 39° S. Latt (Obs) 59° 42' 36"

Long N (W.R.) 152° 12'. Dist - 134.9 Knts

We ~~turned~~^{rounded} Chuqatz Ids about 6.30^{am} +
entered Cook's Inlet ~~at~~ at 8.30 am
the vessel stopped to board the sealing ship
Eta ~~of~~ 155th. Whitney Master.

At 9.20 am took up boat + again started
North. At 1 P.M. passed Coal Point -
(Kachemack now). At 3 P.M. Starrett-
Kof River was abeam. At 4.30 anchored
off Nunina (Nilechik). Met ashore
with Lieut Dodge, Dr White, Eng. Derry +
Mr Leebe. The ship was anchored

The extreme North Western point of the Alexanderian Archipelago that we are entering is Cape Cleawzon. Near to which on Haigahnee Straits is placed a Mission Station of the Presbyterian Church to the Haidai tribe -

There in I established a Mission School with Chapman as lay teacher. In he was replaced by Rev. Dr. Loomis Gould & family, who have faithfully held the fort until the present. Mr Gould has built up a Church of members and Mrs A. R. McMillan Harland, under the auspices of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, a Mission Home.

The ^{day} School established by the Church in was in 1885 turned over to the Government.

About 4 miles from shore, giving
the sailors a long hard pull -

The whole male & child population
of the village came to the beach to meet
us. The only American was Mr
J. M. Cooper (P.O. Seldovia. (Kekuk
Mak Bay) Seldovia is about 100
miles from Kadiak & wants a post-
office for use of people in books &c.

At Nekuk there are 17 families, & 53
people, of whom 23 are children between
6 & 21 years of age. The houses
are ^{small but} comfortable & were built of logs -
They also have a small log church
recently reconstructed. The priest
comes from Kenai once a year -

In the meantime the principal
men take turns in conducting the
church services. The community

Steaming northward along the bleak
Snow covered mountains of Prince of
Wales Island we pass the small
outlying Horrester Island, named
in 1774 by Perez as Santa Christina
and by Quadra as San Blas.

Wolf Rock Id & Cape Bartolome
are reached all unseen in a storm
and we are off for Bucareli
which with Kasan Bay almost
cuts P of Wales Island in two

This large sound seems to have
been a favorite with the early Spanish
Exploring parties. On the 24th
of August 1775 the Expedition
under Quadra being greatly impressed
with the location & character of the
sound sent a party on shore
who after erecting a large wooden ^{Cross}
See Page 52

possess a ~~few~~¹⁵ head of cattle (small Siberian breed) Raised 600 bush of potatoes, besides Cabbage, turnips, rutabagas &c. There are 5 acres of ground under cultivation.

Each season they salt down a sufficient quantity of fish for their winter use. ¹⁸ Head of Moose were killed during the past season, also a number of bear, lynx &c.

I secured a good Moose head & horns for the Sitka Museum -

The community are anxious for a school. Mr Cooper is building a log store house. Two small rivers empty into the inlet at this point but the ice had not yet gone out & the Salmon had not yet come in any numbers. Was presented with

May

And celebrating a Solemn High Mass
 took possession for Spain ~~and~~
 with waving banners & discharges
 of Musketry. The waters were
 called Bucareli Sound.

In 1779 Captain Lieut Arlega
 visited the sound and repeated
 the solemnities of taking possession
 in connection with Quadra, who
 was ~~in this~~ second in command.
 They made a complete survey of
 the sound, which is the best that
 has thus far been made. This accounts
 for the Spanish nomenclature on the charts.

The next visit of the Spanish
 was in 1792 when Lieut Jacinto
 Caamaño in the frigate Arauca-
 zu came searching for the "North
 West Passage".

In the North East corner of the

See Page 54

1894

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a large King Salmon.

Returned to the ship about 10.30 P.M.

Tuesday May 29th

Sat 45° N. & 41° Lat Long off Ft Kenai
dist 33.3 knots. At 4:20 am

Got under way steaming North.
And at 9.30 am came to anchor 5
miles off Ft Kenai. Quiet little
dr White Eng dory. Mr Liebes & myself
went ashore. A large number of
the people gathered on the bluff to
see us land - As they see but
2 or 3 ships a year, an arrival is
a great event.

We were met at the landing by
Mr. Wilson, formerly a naval
officer and executive of the U.S. S.
Jamestown, but who has been
for 20 years on Cook's Inlet & vicinity

See page 55

Strand is the small fishing station of Klawak. There in 1886 I established a school with Rev Currie teacher. The first winter the school was kept at the native village of in a native house. Mr Currie & family occupying a portion of the room curtain off with dril, the owner another portion and the school & church the centre. The following summer ~~At~~ ~~oor~~ they removed to Klawak where a school & teacher's residence was built.

Passing along the seaward side of Iphigenia Bay at 11.20 am we were off Coronation Island - We were also off the mouth of Sumner Straits at the eastern end of which

1894

55

In the employ of the Alaska Commercial Co. He married a native woman & ~~probably~~ died. He called on the priest

This wife. A pleasant young couple. She talks English fluently. It is said that the deacon or 2nd priest also talks English well, having been educated in San Francisco.

The population of Kenai is given by the priest as 152 - 89 males & 63 females. Is this population were but 16 children. These are all in a school taught by the 2nd priest English is taught a portion of the time.

The people are rapidly dying off. 4 years ago in an outbreak of the La Grippe 40 people died in one month from this small population.

Kenai is divided into two settlements

See page 57.

May

is the village of Fort Wrangell,
with its Government School & Pres-
byterian Mission

Passing Christiana Sound & the
Hazy Islands we were soon ahead
of Cape Grinnan the Southern-
most point of Baranof Island.
This Island is about 85 miles long
from North to South and about 20
miles wide. At 7.30 P.M. we
made Biorka Island at the
Southern mouth of Sitka Sound.
At 9.30 it being too foggy to attempt
to make the harbor, the steamer
stood off & on until morning.

Friday May 11th (see Page 15)
At 1.30 A.M. the Bear stood in for
Sitka Sound and at 3.20 am hauled
up between Cape Edgecumbe & Biorka
Island -
See Page 58

One on the bluff overlooking the beach is Russian Creole - and the other about a mile away on the bluff above the valley of the Kachemak is Kenai Indian.

The slope from the Creole village down to the beach is covered with the vegetable gardens of the population. Noticed generous piles of fire wood in several of the yards - feel sufficient for a year.

The Creoles have got out the logs for a new church building & are waiting the expected arrival of the bishop from San Francisco for permission to build.

The priest lives in a large comfortable log building. He has taken a stand for temperance &
See page 59.

May

Biorka Island. Cape Edgecumbe
is the ~~southern~~^{western} point of Kruz of Island.
This Island is noted for the Extinct
Volcano of Edgecumbe at its Southern
end. (See Prof Libby's Account & and
Hindley's Alaska Directory Pages 52-3)

Cuadra in 1775 named the Cape
Cabo de Engaño and the Mountain
San Facinto. These names were
changed in 1778 by Captain Dixon
to the present name of Edgecumbe.
^{The Tchin Kitâne of the natives}
The Baya de Gaudalupa of the
Spaniards, and the Norfolk Sound
of Captain Dixon is now known
as Sitka Sound.

Just over Biorka to the
eastward miles is a group of hot
& cold Sulphur & Iron Springs.
The waters are impregnated with Sulphur, iron, manganese
& per cent being sulphur.

Morality among his people
that will do them much good ~~is~~
This could not be said of many of
his predecessors -

In 1877 Thermometer marked
 35° below Zero. In 1877 it recorded
 40° below. In Summer it goes
as high ~~as~~^{as} 80° to 90°

Near the Indian village is a
large Salmon Canning Establish-
ment of the A.C. Co. It is not
being worked this season -

Between the villages on the bank
of the river is a small establish-
ment for Salting Salmon -

The Kakim River is a large
stream flowing from the Skillokh
Lake. The Indians occupy small
comfortable log houses. The living
See page 61.

a small hospital was established
 & maintained at the Springs for the
 treatment of skin diseases.

At 5 am we were off Vitkari
 Island - and at 6.25 am dropped
 anchor in Litka Harbor in front of
 the Presbyterian Mission (See Page 17)

The harbor of Litka with its large
 number of islands & islets is one of
 surpassing beauty and forms one
 of the most picturesque & attractive
 locations for a town in the United
 States.

In the closing years of the 18th Century
 it began to be found that the fur bearing
 animals of Western Alaska were rapidly
 decreasing in number the attention
 of Baranoff was directed to the
 new fields in new sources of supply
 in South Eastern Alaska

Four of the two visited ~~was~~
too hot for health. Procured from
the Indians a pair of snow shoes
for Sitka Museum.

Mr Wilson sent Capt Healy a
large pair of Moose Horns -

Redoubt volcano ^{overlooks the bay from} Kewai
~~Kernagam Bay~~

At the head of the inlet on Turnagain
Bay are some gold placer mines
worked by 30 white men, 15 of whom
wintered there on Cooper's Creek.

Kassilof

Kassilof river is a large stream
taking its rise in Lake Tustumena.
At its mouth are two salmon canneries.
The native village is fast dying
out.

Kickemak

A few miles south of Tilchek has

Continued. Page 63

About the same time the Hudson Bay Company was extending its operations eastward across the continent to the Coast. American Ships had found out the profitable fur trade of the same region -

To extend his trade, hedge off the English & place himself in easy communication with the American vessels, from whom he could procure headstuffs & other supplies, Baranoff determined to establish a ~~post~~ settlement in the Alexander Archipelago.

After a long period of preparation Baranoff set sail (on the 10th of April 1790) Baranoff set sail from Kadiak in the Brig Elizabeth & Sloop Konstantin with 22 Russians & ^{500 to 600} Indians with 200 canoes &

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1894

63

devinclled down to 3 families
 & one of the three is about removing
 to Nulchuk.

Soldovia

Soldovia on Kachemak Bay has
 two stores. Much liquor. Is the
 largest settlement on the inlet.

Population Indians. Good water
 for ship near shore. Was applied
 to be placed on the mail route as
 the distributing point for Cook's
 inlet.

Wednesday May 30th

Lat n 46° Mt 43° Lat (ob) 59° 29' Long (E R)
 152° 43' dist 148 knots.

At 2:30 am underway bound south
 to Karluk. A beautiful day. Mild
 temperature with out a cloud in
 the sky. Upon going upon deck
 Continued page 65

May

Aleutes. At Nutchek he was joined by Kus Kif with ~~400 to 500~~^{300 to 400} Aleutes & 150 canoes - Boundings Cape Duckling (Kuak Island) ~~to~~⁶⁰ men were lost by the capsizing of the boats and ~~were~~ ^{aboard} after a number of others were killed in a night attack of the natives. However in the 25th in a storm of sleet & snow the mountains covered in ^{with} ice, the expedition ^{with snow to the water edge} reached Sitka Sound and effected a landing at 6 miles north of the present site of Sitka.

Negotiations were entered into with Katcan, who seemed to be the leading Sitka chief, and the land for a settlement was purchased ^{of him} for some beads.

Keeping one half of the force at hunting sea otters, the other half was set

Continued Page 66

at 7.30 am we were abreast -
 abreast of Iliamna volcano ^{12,060 feet}
 which from base to peak under the
 morning sun glistened in its white
 robe of snow & ice. ~~At~~ In the
 crater apparently to the south west
 of the peak were occasional puffs
 of black smoke. As far as the
 eye could reach North & South along
 the west coast of the inlet ~~nothing~~
 stretched the wonderful panorama
 of high ~~sharp~~ sharp peaks &
 rugged mts all covered with snow
 to the water's edge -

In front of us Mount St. Augustine
 rises from the sea and with regular
 sloping sides forms a lofty conical
 Mt. ~~(about 9,000)~~ in circumference
Covered with ice & snow. It is evidently

Continued Page 67.

to work on the buildings and soon
the sound of axes & the crash of falling
trees ~~had~~ proclaimed the commencement
of Civilization in that region.

The place consisted of 6 buildings
a stockade and 3 fortified block houses
& was named & was named Fort Arch-
Anach Michael. In the spring of
1800 the force numbered 25 Russians
& 50 Aleut men besides women & chil-
dren - At the time of Baranof's
landing the American Ship Caroline
of Boston, Capt Cleveland, was at
anchor a few miles off trading for Sea
Otter Skins with the natives.

Having established the Sitka Settle-
ment Baranof returned to Kadiak
in the fall of 1800 leaving Vassili
Medvednikov in command.

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of volcanic formation, as the savins
formed by the lava flows, radiate from
the Cone to the base in regular lines.

Indeed in 188⁰ a volcanic eruption
split off a portion of this Mountain & cast
it into the sea. The Mountain
forms an island about 9 leagues
in circumference - This Island
formed a conspicuous ~~object~~^{landmark} through
the whole day's sail - Prominent
on the horizon in front of us in the
morning, it was still visible on
the horizon behind us in the evening.

Another very prominent landmark
visible in the morning & which we
only passed in the evening was
Cape Douglas which marks the S.
W. ^{boundary} Cook's Inlet -

In the far distance it looks up -

Continued page

With the Chief Factor absent and
no doubt more or less oppression of the
~~Natives~~ on the part of the Russians
the Natives abided their time

In the spring of 1802 (~~May or June~~)
~~one hundred when the Majority of~~
~~the Russians & Aleuts were out~~
the natives gathered the warriors
from all the surrounding tribes
and on a Sunday in June when
a Majority of the ^{Russians &} Aleuts were off
hunting & fishing, they made an
attack on the New Settlement which
was quickly taken & burned to the
ground, when attacking the out-
side hunting parties killed them
iff. in detail, but 3 Russians &
2 Aleuts escaping to the woods
At a few days after these were

1894

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An Island Cone, apparently separated from the Main land, but a nearer approach reveals a large group of sharp ~~needle~~ like peaks covered with snow & their ravines filled with great glaciers -

At noon a short on deck, took us out of the Cabin to see a wonderful display of bird life. The water was black with them - forming a belt ^{to 100} 50 yards wide and almost as far as the eye could reach in length. The birds ~~had~~ evidently found a school of small fish upon which they were gorging themselves at different times in the inlet a number of fur seal were seen displaying themselves in the water

At 3.20 P.M. the ship was

Continued page 71

found & taken on board the Unicorn
An English Ship. Cap^t Barber, which
was in the vicinity trading. Soon
After another English & one Amer-
ican trading Ships Arrived -

By detaining the Chief Native
Chief & others on board ship & threaten-
ing to hang them, 18 women were
ransomed. Making 23 in all
that were saved. These were
~~This remnant~~ taken to Kadiak
by Cap^t Barber

The destruction of St. Mikhael was a heavy blow to
Baranof, but he was so occupied
with other sections, that it was not
until the Spring of 1804 that he was
able to set back to reestablish
his settlement in ~~Sitka~~^{Sitka} Sound.

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1894

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to board a small Schooner, the
Fahawker of Falmouth E. H. Boques
Master, who was out on a prospecting
tour. The only occupants of the
vessel was Mr Boque & a boy 11
years old. Mr Boque was sick -
The Schooner had sprung a leak &
was half full of water, & they were
entirely out of provisions -

The Captain offered to tow them into
a neighboring harbor, but Mr Boque
declined the offer. The Captain of the
Cutter then 45 lbs of bread, 20 lbs of
salt beef, 3 lbs of coffee & such medi-
cines as were needed -

A superb sunset closed a day
of wonderful Scenery - Its grandeur
of Scenery, Cook's Island-quality sur-
passes the properly famed Scenery of
Continued page 73

S.E. - Haaff.

In the harbor at Karluk were the American Bark "Harvester" San Francisco Johnson Master. Amer BK "Nicholas Thayer" San Francisco, Lindberg Master, and Amer' BK "Heron" San Francisco. Peter Son Master

Continued from Page 70

In March 1804 Baranof received word that the Emperor had raised him to the nobility, creating him a "Knolligate Councillor".

This new mark of the Emperor's appreciation of his work affected him to tears but with memories of Sitka ever upon his mind he exclaimed "I am a nobleman, but Sitka is lost! I do not care to live. I will go & either die, or restore the possessions of my August benefactor."

Continued Page 74

Thursday May 31st

Lat & 46° N. L. Lat & Long off
Karluk. Shook of Straits dist

Dropped anchor at Karluk at
6.55 a.m.^{see page 72}. About 8 am a large fish-
ing boat came off to the ship bringing
some 200 beautiful Salmon trout for
the officers & crew. Upon the return
of the boat Lieut White Wadsworth,
White. Surgeon White very sorry
our Liebes & myself went ashore.
Lieut Wadsworth & myself crossed
over to the native village & visited
the Church & inspected the School
House. Found everything in good
condition except the ink, which
had frozen & broken a number of the
bottles. All that remained were
given away to the 2 natives.

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Having completed his arrangements on the 2nd, April ~~1740~~

Baranof sent forward two ships in command of Demianenkov
and two days later sailed himself with the sloops Ekaterina & Alexander
& 300 ~~to~~ bidarkas making a combined force of 120 Russians & 800
^{with which to meet & overcome the}
^{5000 to 6000 native warriors that could be}
^{met against them.} Arriving at Yakutat
he was reinforced by Kuskof with
the small sloops Yermak & Kostis-
lav, which had been built for the oc-
casion.

On the 25th of August-

Baranof left Yakutat on board of the
Mermak reaching Sitka Sound
September 19th. With the Alexander
Alexander and Ekaterina had pre-
ceeded him. And with them
was the ship "Niva" Captain ~~Lissiansky~~
^{Lissiansky} Continued Page 76.

Accompanied us. Also called at the house of the Chief. Small main living room reached through a low hall way about 30 inches high. Off the main room this room had a dirt floor & a fire place in the centre with small stone tongs upon a stick at the opposite side of the fire place from the door. Off the main room was a bed room with a glass window & a wooden floor. & off this room a smaller bed room. The floor was clean & the stove well blacked.

Returning across the river, we visited with Mr Matthews (the Agent) the cannery & then returned to the ship reaching there about 12.30 P.M. In returning to the ship passed through a heavy surf & a rough sea.

On the land spit on the following canneries - Alaska Improvement Co

Continued page 17

Wak Bay (Cujack or Ochiaek) extends inland 27 miles and in connection with Kilinda Bay on the eastern side of the Island, almost cuts the island into two, the portage between the bays being but 8 miles -

Continued from Page 74.

Unexpectedly arrived from Russia via Cape Horn & Kadia!

The natives were found entrenched upon ~~rock~~ an island rock 60 feet above tide water.

On the 1st of October 4 of the ships were anchored off the native stronghold. Fire was opened from the ships, followed by a desperate charge led by Baranof himself. The assault was repulsed with the loss of 11 men and the wounding of Baranof, and Lieutenant Arbuzov

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Arctic Pkz Co. Hare Packing Co.

Hours at Anchor 438 $\frac{45}{60}$, Underway 305 $\frac{15}{60}$
Coal Consumed 123 $\frac{10}{2240}$ Total Knots 1903 $\frac{5}{60}$

At 2.15 P.M. the ship got underway
for Afognak. The wind freshened into
a gale and bring ahead with a head sea
we made but 2 knots an hour.
Making no headway the ship put into
Alaska Bay & Anchored at 8.20 P.M.
In the Harbor was the small steamer "Ella Polkoff"
fishing for Kelpuk canaries — see page 26
Friday June 1st.

North 45° West 41° East & Long Alaska Bay
Shelikof Straits

The Captain & a number of the
officers went ashore hunting.
They only brought back one ptarmigan
Found some birds & the Captain brought

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1894

List of Canaries furnished
 by Captain & Company of Cordova Bay.
 Whole of the 1894 took
 Number of Operation Operation

Karluk		
Afognak	2	
Chicknick	1	2
Kenai (Cooksulet)		1
Kusilof	1	1
Metlakat Bay	1	1
Prince William Sound	2	
Copper River	1	
Thin Point		1
Nuchagak	3	
Potluk	1	1
Pryamid Harbor	1	1
Baranof Old	1	
Loring		
Labouchere Bay	1	
Clarence Strait		
Klawock	1	
Spinetee Island		
Saas Bay	1	
Tregas Narrows		1

back for the Sitka Museum a wooden
ap & a shell-spoon.

In the afternoon I went ashore in
company with Lieut Haeswirth & other
officers. Gathered some grasses for the
Agricultural Department Washington

In the Evening Mr Oliver Smith
in a small steam launch dropped
anchor in the bay. He reported rich
marty (gold) mines at the head
of the Bay -

A number of cod fish & a few
alibut were caught over the ship's
sides

Saturday June 2nd
Lat 43° 45' Long 161° 20'
and Karluk Straits. dist 85.1 knots

At 2.50 in the we were under way for
Agnak. The day was rainy & cold
Continued on page 80

At 9.00 A.M. we turned from Shelikof
into Kachemak ^{See page 82} Straits and at 10.15 am
Came up with the A.C.C. Schooner
Kodiak, which was trying to beat
through the Straits. It was so long
overdue, that it had been reported lost.
Captain Keale very kindly offered them
a tow into Kodiak, which was gladly
accepted. Captain Hanson of the
Schooner came on board the Bear to
pilot us through the traits.

During the day saw large flocks
of a white bird that covered the water
for large spaces - probably in the midst
of a school of small fish - With the birds
several whale were seen - .

At 1.15 P.M. we came to anchor off
Afognak. and Lieut White, ~~his~~
Mr Washburn & myself went ashore
Continued on Page 81.

Looked over the School house & grounds - Also interviewed Mrs. Cardwell the teacher as to her success & needs for another year - As the stove was burnt out, authorized her to purchase a new one for wood. Also authorized her to engage sufficient wood to carry the School through next year - Had the info of the A.C. Co. call the attention of the people that they were not to infringe upon the School grounds - by buildings or gardens - ~~Hurt aboard Schooner Lettie~~ ^{called at} "the Bear"

Returning on board, the ship got under-way at 3.20 P.M.

Morning southward from Kachemak Sts we entered the romantic ~~beautiful~~ ^{beautiful} ~~Kadash Strait~~ Ozinkay ^{Ozinkay} narrows - between Kadiak & Spruce Islands

After page 80

These straits separating Afognak & Kadiak islands are about 20 miles long & 2 miles wide. On a clear day the trip through these straits furnishes beautiful scenery - Page 80

Continued from Page 76.

& Pofalishin. The following day the ships opened a furious bombardment, which caused the natives to sue for peace. Three days were consumed in negotiations without the fort being surrendered. When on Oct 10th Cap! Lissiansky who at the request of Baranof had taken charge of the hostilities, constructed a raft, upon which he moved two guns nearer the fort.

An interpreter was again sent to demand an immediate surrender.

Continued Page 84

With a strong tide in our favor we swept swiftly through the narrows past the village of Ozinkey where I lay at anchor in 1886 in Schuyler Sea. We again met myriads of birds darkening the water in search of fish. This forenoon the birds were white. Those met this afternoon were brown in color.

At ~~6~~^{7.10} P.M. we came to anchor in the harbor of Kadiak, about mid way between the Kadiak & Wood Island villages.

Soon after anchoring the Captain sent me ashore at Wood Island, where I spent the night with Mr & Mrs W.E. Roscoe, at the Mission of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

May

of the post. & brought back word
that the natives would leave at high tide
But the tide rose & fell without any
apparent movement within the fort.

Late in the night a weird wailing
chant was heard in the fort and all
was still. It was the death-dize as
they killed their infants & small
children, lest their cries should be-
tray their flight. Then silently
stealing out of the fort into the woods
they escaped unobserved.

In the morning a flock of ravens
circled over the fort & fed on the
slain. When the Russians entered
the stockade they found the bodies
of 30 warriors and all the small
children. This place had been
originally selected by Baranof as the

1894. June 85

Mr Roscoe's work has met bitter opposition & even persecution from the priest & authorities of the Russ.-Greek Church - At times even his life has been in danger. The people were

~~When the lumber forbidden by the priest from allowing any of their children to attend his school - or allowing any orphans or waifs who might be destitute of clothing & the necessities of life to be taken into the home & clothed & fed - They were also forbidden to accept work & good wages at his hand.~~ So that when the lumber arrived for the Mission buildings he could secure no men to help! Afterwards the trader of the (Mr Greenfield) of the charle American Commercial Co employed men & transported the lumber for

Continued Page 87.

~~Site of his settlement~~, It was
 slow taken. The rock-fortress
 was burned to the ground and its site ~~was~~
 was taken for the location of the resi-
 dence & offices of the Russian Com-
 mander, and the foundations
 laid for Novo Arkhangelsk, the
 Capital of Russian America -
 the Sitka of to-day.

During the winter of 1804 & 5
 light ~~substantial~~ buildings ^{were} erected
 & surrounded with a ~~st~~ Substantial
 stockade with block houses & mounted
 cannone at the angles. In the
 spring the ground was cleared &
 several vegetable gardens started
 But that the accommodations were
 still far from comfortable when Count
 Rezanov writes a few months later
 in an official report. "We all live-

for the Mission. And Americans
were secured for the erection.

Learning that a white man was
about to place an orphan^{boy} whom he had
been supporting in the School, the priest
sent for the boy and ~~was~~ conveying
him secretly on board a small Schooner
that was about to sail for Nuckek
had him put ashore at that place
It was the last vessel in the fall and
there would be no further communica-
tion until the following Spring -

Nuckek is composed of 30 or 40 Russian
Creoles & Indians, who have very little to eat
themselves during winter. The boy was
put ashore without home or friends
~~and~~ It is reported this spring that he is
dying from the Neglect, insufficient food
& privations that he has been compelled

Continued page 80

poorly, but worse than all lives
Baranof "in a miserable hut so
damp that the floor is always wet &
during the constant heavy rains the
place leaks like a sieve"

In 1800 Baranof's hut ^{destroyed by fire} gave
place to a more comfortable residence
so that Captain ~~Golovin~~ Golovin
of the Russian Navy in 1810 writes
the fort "consisted of strong wooden
bastions & palisades. The houses
barrack, Magazine & Manager's
residence of exceedingly thick logs
In Baranof's house the furniture
& finishing were of fine workmanship
& very costly, having been brought from
St Petersburg & England. But what
astonished me most, was the large
library in nearly all European languages."

Continued Page 90

to suffer.

Last fall Willie Schumakoff, whose father was dead, and Mother too poor to support him, took him to Mr Roseoe's School & ~~signed~~ made out regular papers duly signed & attested giving her boy to Mr Roseoe until he should be of age. Mr Roseoe in behalf of the Missionary Society of the Baptist Church obligation himself & Society to supply the boy with comfortable clothing lodging & food & give him a good common school education.

The Russian Church through the Grandmother of the boy went before Judge Rogers, U.S. Commissioner at Sitka, who is himself a drinking man, hostile unfriendly to the efforts to elevate the Native races of Alaska and to the

Continued page 71.

and the collection of fine paintings
 second castle being thrown down
 In 1827 the old fort was removed
 by an earthquake
 to the summit of the rock crowned
 with a still larger building, which
 has since been known as Governor's
 Palace ^(See Page 94)
 It was 140 by 70 feet in
 size, two stories high & crowned with
 a cupola in which ~~was~~ at night
 were placed lamps to guide in-
 coming mariners. ^{see Page 94} The second
 floor ^{of the Palace} was given up to State Apart-
 ments & used for receptions, balls
 public dinners &c ^{Yn the} The whole
 centre was ^{the grand saloon 70 feet square} given up to a large
 saloon, opening out from ~~which~~
 on the one end was a drawing room
~~70 feet square~~ extending the whole breadth of the
 building 35 by 70 feet in size and
 from the other end a drawing room

Missionary work - ignored the legal papers placing the child in a good home, and taking him away from the mother, gave him into custody to the Grandmother. It is true the mother gets drunk & is immoral but it was not on that account that her authority over the boy was set aside, as she was told that after the boy was taken from the school in a little while she could have him back again. The whole move was to remove him from a good school which was done - The boy was removed by a U.S. Deputy Marshall from a good school, and turned loose on the streets, where goes he often goes hungry & is clothed in rags, & is living in filth & dirt.

Continued page 93

The Mother of the boy sent in a written remonstrance against the outrage - A remonstrance was also drawn up & signed by all the White Men at York Island & Kadiak.

Continued from Page 90

and Billiard ~~room~~^{room} each 35-feet square
On the first floor was the parlor,
library, bed rooms, dining room &
kitchen. In the grand saloon
upon the anniversary of the Emperor's
birth day & other festive occasions
the Governor was accustomed to give
a dinner to all the officials and
leading Chiefs in the place -

Sir George Simpson, ^{Governor-General of Rupert's Land} in his journey
around the world visiting Sitka in
1842 writes of Gov. Elliott "The the
farewell dinner given him by Gov.
Continued Page 94

and growing up a hoodlum.
Last season a widow woman
(Russian Creole) with three children
came from ~~Wardrobe~~ Nuebuk to Wood
Island with the hope of getting sufficient
washing to support her self & children
But she was rapidly ~~dying~~
with Consumption & had no strength
to wash. The people refused to
take her into their houses - and in
desperation not knowing which
way to turn, she applied to the
Baptist Mission. Mr Roscoe took
~~in~~ her three children into the home
& then found a place for the dying
Mother, Mr Roscoe and the agent of
the N.A.C. Co sharing the expense &
supporting the woman until she
died. The three children

Continued Page 95-

Etholin. "The farewell dinner to which about 20 of us sat down, exceeded in sumptuousness anything I had yet seen even at the same hospitable board. The glass, the plate & the appointments generally in general were very costly; the viands were excellent & Gov Etholin played the part of host to perfection" (Ban 676) See ^{Page 98} Continued Page 96.

From Page 90

The building was constructed of large cedar logs ^{To prevent its being destroyed by an} ~~Attache~~ squared at the sides and earthquake ~~as~~ copper rods were run through the logs & dove tailed together at the corners - ^{up to the rocks upon which the house stood}

From Page 90

The building was surrounded by a stockade & defended by a battery of guns that extended half way around it on the seaward side. At the north west or land side it was approached by a long flight of steps, upon a landing half way up was another battery & a sentry.

Through inherited Scrofula, and
impoverished blood from want of
proper care, clothing & sufficient
food, were a mass of sores &
running ulcers from head to foot.

These children were nursed by
Nurses Roseoe as tenderly as if
they were their own. The offensive
sores were dressed and the children
doctored until their sores are largely
healed and they are becoming
healthy & vigorous.

And yet the Priest & Russian Church
who would do nothing to help the dying
Mother & starving children is moving
heaven & earth to get the children
out of this home & demand them
back to their former miserable con-
dition.

this historic

After the transfer the building was sporadically occupied by American officials until gradually falling into decay, it was abandoned.

^{See Page 98} It remained however until the last a favorite resort for tourists from the steamers, and an opportunity to dance in the grand Saloon was greatly prized.

~~17 In 1893 the U.S. Government intended in repairing the Castle for the uses of the U.S. District Court.~~

In late years added interest has been given to the building by speaking of it as haunted ~~according to its~~ ghost stories of those who formerly revelled in its halls by the ghost of a beautiful Russian lady - the

Continued on Page 100

A Mother died leaving a young babe. The father unable to properly care for it, and being ~~unable~~ compelled to go off hunting for a living entrusted the babe to some of the relatives of the Mother,

But like so many others of that class of people they had their occasional spells of drinking & carousing. Upon returning home the father found his child in a dying condition, through neglect & covered with sores & ulcers.

The 16 month old babe was taken to Mrs Roscoe & placed in the Home where it was a very quiet care - but through judicious treatment & constant attention it has become healthy - and is doing well. The father, an old man

From Page 94. The last of these
 royal festivities was on the <sup>18th night of
 Oct ~~18~~th 1867, the day in honour of the
 transfer on that day of the Territory
 to the United States. That night a
 grand ball & dinner were given to the
 distinguished officials & naval officers
 of the United States & Russia that
 were present at the ceremonies.</sup>

~~The Palace~~ was illuminated
 and followed by an illumination
 & fireworks

From Page 96 { Its portable furniture, lamps, &
 even the great quaint hinges on its
 doors were stolen. Vandals cut
 out & carried away its carved rail-
 ings. Young boys amused themselves
 with throwing stones through its
 windows. Doors & sash were boldly

Continued Page 100

sisters that the child when old enough should not be taken to the Greek Church.

Last winter a man at Unna was accidentally shot while hunting. His ~~widow~~ family was left entirely destitute. The widow unable to clothe & feed her 3 little children, sent the 2 ~~and~~ oldest older ones to Mr. Hiscox, and wanted to send her babe also, but it was too young to be received. This act also raised the opposition of the Greek Church.

Two boys, headless were sent over from Unna - both covered with sores. The body of one was swollen to double its normal size and the ulcers discharged a cup full at a time. A box received from Dub-

(Continued Page 101)

Carried off to do service in other habitations and when I first saw the building in 1879 many of its windows & doors were gone & ^{the floor of the} Grand Saloon covered with rubbish.

^{the daughter of a former Governor -}
Catharine Page 96. Who disappeared from the ball room on her wedding night & was found dead in one of the smaller drawing rooms - On the Anniversary of her wedding night & again on Easter Night, clad in her wedding garments & ringing her jeweled hands ~~at~~ her spirit to is said to glide from room to room leaving the perfume of wild flowers ~~in~~ behind her.

In 1895 the Government expended \$ in repairing the Castle for the uses of the U.S. District Court -

At 2^o O'Clock on the Morning of March
Continued Page 102

Karter was so covered with sores & ulcers from head to foot, that his wrists & body had to be bandaged. These bandages were changed every 24 hours. And in order to get the old bandage off, then it was necessary to put the hands in a lath tub & soak them off. After he was so offensive that he had to be kept in a room by himself. Under the treatment of Mr. T. W. Roseoe his sores are healing up and his flesh commencing to show a healthy condition.

Two small boys were left orphans & cared for by a white man who was their uncle. After a while he made out papers placing them in the Mission Home until they should be 18 years of age. The drunken relatives of

The Bishop of the Russo-American Church in Alaska is expected from San Francisco this summer to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of the Ch at Kadiak

From Page 100. 17th 1894 flames were seen issuing from the building and in four hours the most noted landmark historic building of Sitka was a heap of ashes -

With the erection of the first Governor's residence and fort in 1804 & 5 the tongue of land at the base of the fortified rock was gradually cleared of trees & stumps and a commencement made in the building of the village

From time to time several large apartment houses or flats were erected for the use of the employees of the company

Continued Page 104

1894

deceased

103

The boy's ~~dead~~^{deceased} Mother made so bitter a fight that the boys ~~were~~ have so far been prevented from entering the Home, where they would be well clothed fed & educated, but are left to run wild with insufficient clothing & constantly hungry.

There are 181 Russian Grade & Aleutie Children in the Home in addition to Mr. Roscoe's own ^{three} three children

Sunday June 3rd

Remained at the Baptist Mission Nootka. None - in the meantime Mrs. Head & Mr. Liebes came ashore & I returned with them to the ship.

In the afternoon went ashore at Kachiaak. Calling at Mr. Masberry's the Agent of A.C.C. & upon Mr. Seltzer

See page 102

~~This~~ There was special activity in
 the erection of large public buildings
 during the time that Count Rezanoff was
 Governor. Some of these big buildings
 were 150 by 80 feet in size and from
 2 to 3 stories high with large attics under
 the roof.

1. A heavy stockade was erected
 around the whole village with forti-
 fied block houses at the angles.

~~This~~ stockade upon the removal
 of the U.S. Army Troops in 1877 ~~that~~
^{the natives believing that the country had}
~~Stockade was torn down by the Chinese~~
~~acts~~ been abandoned by the Govern-
 ment arose in 1877 tore down the
 stockade and would have murdered
 the white inhabitants but for the
 timely arrival of a British
 & small portion of the stockade remains

1894

105

Teacher of the Govt School -
Monday June 4th

The U.S.S. Adams came in & un-
loaded at.

After breakfast went ashore at
Kadiak. At the store purchased six
old masks, which the A.C.C. agreed
to ship to the Museum at Sitka by the
"Dora" free of freight. Had long con-
ferences with Captains Solter & Roscoe -
Returned to the ship and at

P.M. we were under way for Unalaska.
The "Adams" started the same time
for Sitka. For a time the course of
the steamers was parallel & the
"Bear" outsteamed the "Adams".
Had a fair wind & made about 9
knots an hour.

Continued Page 107.

in the rear of the Governor's garden
 Also two of the block houses ~~or bastions~~
 Under the indomitable energy of
 Baranof. Sitka (two Arkhangelsk)
 became not only the political Capital
 of Alaska (Russian America) and the
 headquarters of the Russian American
 Co., but also the Commercial Metrop-
 olis of the Pacific Coast, possessing
 docks. Ship yards, brass & iron, &
^{Bell} foundries, Machine shops, saw
 & flour mills, brick yards, Woolen
 Cloth, ^{and} Agricultural implement &
 Manufactories. Copper Engraving
 Establishment, Large warehouses,
 An Observatory, hospitals. Library,
^{Russo-Greek} ~~Russian~~ ^{Greek} & Lutheran Churches
 Bishop's Residence. Schools. Theolog-
 ical Seminary & Officers Club house

Tuesday June 5th

The trip through the Southern Passage
to the harbor of Kadiak, ^{out to sea} is one of great
passed interest & beauty.

Passing between Mud & Pick-nick Ids
~~A number of needle rocks are seen~~
~~rising from the sea~~ ~~through~~
on the N. end of Long Id, through
Chiniak Bay, a large number
of needle rocks of varying sizes
are seen rising from the sea

~~On~~ Long Id has been stocked
~~with~~ leased from the Government
and stocked with silver gray foxes.

There in 1784 a bloody and decisive battle was fought between the natives & Russians.

After the repulse of the natives on the newly formed Settlement of the Russians at Three Saints Bay Shelikof concluded that his own safety was in giving the natives a severe lesson. Hearing that they were entrenched on the Island, he took one of his vessels & with an armed party made an attack upon the them. Being unable to reach them with his small Carronade, a landing was effected and a successful assault made upon the Native strong hold - A number of the natives in their desperation leaped from the cliffs into the sea & were drowned and about 1000 were taken prisoners.

Pisine Cape Greville, 15 miles
South carries us abreast of
Ngak Id,^{see page 108} which is a land mark
for sailors bound for Kadiak
by the Southern entrance -

To the west of this island in Ngak
Bay is St. Orlovsk, an old Russian
settlement. A few miles further
down the coast is Kilinda Bay also
containing an old Russian settlement.

A few miles further south we pass
Sitkalidak Id behind which is the
Bay of Three Saints. This bay was first
visited by ^{Griboyedov} Chelikof in 1784 and named
the "Three Saints Bay" after his three
vessels. The Archangels Michael, George
& Anna. They formed a fortified
settlement which was soon attacked
by the natives, ^{who were smarting under the wrongs} and ~~and~~ secured peace

While San Francisco was known simply as a Roman Catholic Mission to the Indians

~~the~~ Two & one half years from the commencement of the settlement a fine Brig was launched from its ship yard & christened "Sitta" The following summer a three masted Schooner of 200 tons was launched & named Otkrytie (Discovery) And Mr A. ~~Dr~~ ^{Mr} D. Hindlay writing to the Nautical Magazine June 1849 says "The Arsenal is the next object which arrests the attention of a stranger, from the number of men employed either building new or repairing old vessels. At this moment they are building a new steamer, destined, I think for Mr Leides Liedes dorf of ~~Sacramento~~ California The workmanship appears good & solid

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~~through a bloody war with the natives~~
 which they had suffered from pre-
 vious parties of Russian fur seekers
 who had visited their shores in ships.

Peace was only secured for the
 little settlement through a bloody
 war. Making Three Saints his
 central station Shelikof soon had
 settlements located at all the
 desirable points along the east-
 shore of the island, and also at
 Karluk on the west coast - where
 in ~~1775~~ 1785 he placed 52 Russians and
 a number of native hunters.

A "Three Saints" has the first per-
 manent Russian settlement in Alaska
 it also had the honor of securing
 the first church building erected in
 July 1796. A school had been
 continued Page 113.

Everything for her is made on the spot, for which purposes they have Casting houses, Boiler makers, Coopers, Turners, & all the other "ers" requisite for such an undertaking. The boiler is almost completed & is made of Copper. They also have their tool makers, workers in tin & brass, Chart engravers, Lawyers & Law miles, for all which occupations suitable establishments have been made."

At the time of the transfer a fleet of 15 sailing vessels and 2 ocean steamers went & came from its harbor.

Before the American occupation of California the Sitka foundry furnished ~~all the Church bells~~ for the Romish Missions of California with their Chimes of Church bells - and Sitka Manufacturers ^{supplied} furnished the

taught in 1785-6 by Shelikof & his wife and again by Tattur ^{Russian} Fervinal who opened his School on the 19 of June 1796.

In 1796 ^{Russian} the head-quarters of operations was removed from Three Saints to Kadiak. From Three Saints to Kadiak there is almost continuous island navigation for Kajaks & small boats formed by the straits between the main island & smaller, outlying islands -

Steaming northward we pass beyond the southern point of Kadiak and lay our course for Ukmok Island -

Hilak Bay in the South western end of Kadiak Is^d is the first point visited to on the island visited by the

Continued Page 115

California ranchmen with their
Agricultural implements

¹ The annual reports of the Observatory were published by the Academy of Sciences at St Petersburg

¹ The Sitka Library established
by Count Rezanov in 1805 contained
in 1835 - Seventeen hundred volumes
400 periodicals & pamphlets, and a
valuable collection of Charts.

~~The 39 Copper plates of Tetenkov's~~
Of the books 600 were in the Russian
language, 300 French, 130 German
35 English, 30 Latin and the East-
Swedish, Dutch, Spanish & Italian

The 39 copper plates of Tetenkov's
celebrated Atlas of Alaska were en-
graved at Sitka by Terentief, a
Creole

1894 June

115

Russians. This was by Stepan Glotov who landed here in the fall of 1763 and subsequently wintered at Kiyavak (Kahgvaak) on the S. W. side of the island.

Tuesday June 5th

Lat 40° MN 42° ⁿ Lat $55^{\circ} 44'$ Long obs from $15^{\circ} 5^{\circ}$
 $41' 30''$ Dist 202.8 K.

At 2.45 am we passed Trinity Id. eleven & one half miles south of the south point of Kodiak Id.

At noon we were abreast of Chirikof Id. This id. is ~~about~~ discovered by Captain Cook April 4, 1794 is about 10 leagues in circumference. Passing along its eastern side, it seemed high & rocky. This Island is historic as the "Botany Bay" of Russian America being the place where Murder

Continued on Page 117.

To provide more comfortable accommodations for unmarried Officers, and officials of the higher rank. Many of them sons of the nobility of Russia and Gov Etholen built a large Club house.

Within a year from the commencement of the settlement (1805) a School was established. In 1820 its efficiency was greatly increased.

In 1830 a Home & school for Orphan girls, daughters of the employees of the Company was established. In 1840 a similar school was opened for Orphan Boys.

In 1841 a theological School was opened Write up Uno Cygnus & Industrial training
The first

The first Russo-Greek Priest to arrive at the New Settlement - was in 1816

& the more desperate criminals were
of the early colonists were taken & left
largely to themselves. The island
was treeless & without vegetation except
moss & lichens. However wild fowl
nested on its cliffs, schools of fish fre-
quented its surrounding waters and
the Marmot abounded in the crevices
of the rocks - As marmot fur is
highly prized for parkas - the convicts
set themselves to procuring it for a
living. ^{Capt. Frederick Evans} See 1868, ~~and others in~~
~~U.S.A. in Cutler, Lincoln~~
McKino an inspection of the Southern
coast of Alaska called at the Id.
He was accompanied by Mr Vincent
Oliver. Oct. of the 13th, Id Com^r
not knowing the character of the settle-
ment & worried by their stories of priva-
lions & want of destitution, a large

Before the transfer to the United States the Russo-Greek Ch had a resident-Bishop with 15 priests, deacons & followers. A ~~Cathedral~~ Cathedral Church and Episcopal residence. The Lutheran Ch had its Minister and Church building - both the Greek & Lutheran Churches being sustained by the Imperial Treasury.

With the American Occupation a great change came over the scene. Ship building ceased & the Slip yard was filled up to make a parade ground for American soldiers. Manufactories, foundries & all industries were closed, only two saw mills and a beer Brewery remain. The skilled mechanics & Russians largely returned to Siberia.

The Bishopric and Theological

Continued Page 120

supply of provisions & goods were landed for their relief. The sugar was at once brewed into beer (Quass) & the whole community revelled in drunkenness as long as the supplies lasted. From the visit of the ship they learned that ~~Alaska~~^{they} were no longer under Russia & were free to go or come. And stimulated by the memory of the good things furnished by the ship, they concluded to abandon their island prison and make a desperate venture for liberty. Packing the whole population into two large skin covered bidarraks they safely made the island of Kadiak 88 miles distant (100 Kust.)

Wednesday June 6

Sear at 44° m n 45° lat n Long Unyo Harbor. Dist 90.5 miles

(continued page 121)

Stucco were removed to San Francisco. The books of the Public Library were "lost, destroyed or stolen" - no trace of them now remains.

Russian buildings including the Castle and Hospital have been destroyed by fire. The Lutheran Church condemned as unsafe has been torn down. The Club house too has been adjudged unsafe and with some of the warehouses and other buildings will have to be torn down. The civilized, industrious population of several thousand has dwindled down to several hundred and where thousands earned a living by their trades, the few hundred that remain are largely dependent upon the directly or indirectly upon the salaries of the Government officials and the sum-

At 6 am we were passing 4 miles ~~4 miles~~ North of Castle Rock. We are now at the eastern entrance of the Shumagin Archipelago. To the South of us were the Big Little Koniushi, Sineon off & many smaller islands & islettes. To the North of us Point Kuprean off with the rock bound ~~Coast~~^{Coast}, Snow covered, glacial swept mountains & ravines of the peninsula. Directly in front were the Islands of Nagai, Andronica & Korovin. Pop off & Luga with innumerable islettes & rocks.

About 9 O'Clock we enter Gorman Straits passing between Korovin and Andronick Islds, on the former of which is a small Russian Settlement of two families with 4 or 5 See Page 132.

June 15th 1894

Report of Captain A. Huntley.

Whaling Bark James Allen was wrecked off the east end of Australia Id at 1.38 am May 11th 1894 striking a sunken rock, which caused her to fill rapidly with water.

At the time of striking a fresh breeze was blowing from the S.E & weather hazy.

At 8.30 P.M. the position of the vessel was judged to be 15 m west of Australia Id.

At 11.40 PM land was reported ^{3 points} ~~15 m~~ off port bow, which the Cap^{tn} took to be Queen Id. About an hour afterwards a reef was seen ahead. Changing his course to avoid the reef, the ship struck 3 times on a sunken rock & then passed over it into deep water. The pump was immediately maned but it becoming apparent that the ship was filling, orders were given to commence

to clear the boat from the ship. While the boats were being lowered, the Captain ran to the cabin & secured a chart & chronometer. Returning to the deck ~~and has the instruments they were~~ has been passed into the starboard boat followed by the Captain & the 1st Mate. As the boat was rapidly stowed in in lowering, the 1st Mate & several of the crew, jumped into the boat ~~of~~ ^{of} the 2^d deck, as it passed by them, leaving the Captain & 3 of the crew in the damaged boat. Bailing with their hats & the boat's bucket throughout the entire night, they managed to keep the boat from sinking. As the boat left the ship the fore & main masts fell, then raising her head high up out of the water she was seen to go down stem first.

The Captain while bailing drifted until day light, then seeing the east end of Amilia Id nearby set sail & made a landing in the sea of the Id. soon after landing 2 other boats came in sight & also landed, making 22 men & the Captain. The other two boat loads were never seen by the Captain. I was found by the natives & rescued by the St. Dora, & brought in to Kualau by H. S. Petrie. The other boat & crew are still missing (June 17th) Having the boats on the beach, one was turned up against a fissure in the rocks with the boat sail made very good shelter. The gale continuing 2 days they were unable to get a boat off the beach & they were forced to live on mussels & sea weed. The 3rd day the storm having somewhat abated a boat was got off, & with fish hooks made

from the wire bail of old tin pails, some
Codfish were caught. On the morning
of the 16th the wind coming out from the
S.W. the three boats started for Unalaska
240 miles distant. Having but one
sail made from sewing two bedquilts
together, the 1 boat took the other 2 in
tow passing Amakla Id about mid-
night. On the morning of the 17th
the wind having increased to a gale
causing the forward boat to leak
badly, the other two boats were cast
off but all kept together driving
before the gale -

On the 18th they ran around
the Horn Mountain Id group-
and tried to make a landing.

On the 18th they ran around the Four Mountain Island Group & tried to make a landing but failed on account of heavy surf. Then they tied up their boat to some keep off shore. Benumbed with cold the night was spent without food or water. On the 19th the weather being more moderate, they effected a landing on one of the Four Mts Ids, where they secured water to drink, but nothing to eat. The wind coming from the S.W they concluded to abandon one boat & now the 26 men in the remaining two boats. That day brought the first death, being Patrick Lenane, who succumbed to hunger & exposure. Leaving the Four Mts Group, they went to N.E. along Unnatak Id. About 3 P.M. in fitting a sail, the

Captain's boat capsized, & before the other ^{boat} men could come to the rescue W^m Fitzgerald, John White, E. Elou & Frank Murphy were drowned! Not deeming it safe to attempt to right the capsized boat, she was abandoned & the 9 rescued men were taken into the remaining boat which ~~she~~ was over crowded with 22 men That night a landing was effected upon Unalak Id. where a frugal supper was made off of Mussels & sea weed. During the night of May 20, Samuel Chasterton died from exposure Realizing that the ~~safety~~^{lives} of the whole party depended upon leaving the weak ones in camp on the Isla^d & taking a picked crew & try to push through to Unalaska for help, so the Captain

taking six of the best men started on the morning of the 20th for Unalaska, but a storm coming up they were compelled to return to camp ~~that~~
evening during the day Harry Taylor & Wm Dory died. Some of the men hunting around for food found an abandoned hut, which had probably been used by Sea Otter hunters. To this the whole party were removed for shelter -

In the hut were two rusty tin pails from the wire bail of which they made fish hooks. From the 23rd of May until June 5th the Captain made 4 attempts to start for Unalaska, but was driven back by the weather. The party subsisting on Musoels & periwinkles. On May 20th Jose Pina

skinned & was buried.

On the 5th of June the Captain finally got started & after a week's hard work reached the entrance to the harbor of Unalaska where he was seen by the officers of the Bear & picked up by their steam launch. Ten men were left in Camp on Unalaska Id. The men were taken on board of the Bear receiving the attention of the Surgeon. Suitable clothing &

On learning that 10 men had been left on Unalaska Is Capt gave immediate orders to get ready for sea. The boiler was slowed down, and engine taken to pieces for repair - but in 4 hours the ship was under way in the face of a head (S.W.) gale. It was a hard pull with the steam

but at 10 am on the morning of June 14, the spot was reached & although there was a heavy sea on the 1st & 2nd Cutters were ordered away 1 in charge of Lieut White & the other of Capt Huntly of the wrecked vessel.

Upon reaching the shore & entering the hut they found nine men gathered around the fire with a pot of human flesh on cooking from which they had cut from the body of the man, who had died & been buried ~~on May 30th~~ ^{two weeks}.

Upon perceiving the rescue party, they gave a狂热的 hooray & laughing & crying by turns, remarking that they were sorry to say that they were cannibals but that starvation had starved them in the face & they were compelled to resort to that food - They reported

that Gideon had died June 7th & they had eaten him. When he was gone, they had dug up Pena who had been buried on May 30 & were now (June 14) eating him.

The men that were rescued were Daniel Logan, Frank King, John Districk, Mr. Andrews, Jas Allen, John Ricker, & Petersen, Joe Kilani & Frank Burton. When they reached the ship they were so weak that some of them had to be carried & all of them helped to the forecastle where the clothes swarming with vermin & reeking in filth were cut off of them & thrown overboard. They were then thoroughly washed & hair cut. When stripped of their clothing their emaciation showed their suffering.

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We are now in the neighborhood
of the point where on August 30
1741, Bering landed to bury one
of his Shooznagins one of his
seamens. As the natives de-
stroyed the Cross that marked
the grave as soon as the Russians
left the beach, all trace of the
exact spot has been lost. From
the account of the Expedition it
was probably either on Popoff or
Nagai Islands -

From Page 121

houses & a small Greek Chapel. Leaving Pirat Cove ~~off~~ with its sheltered Cod fishery to the right of us we pass down the east coast of Popoff Id., round the head and make direct for ~~the mouth of~~
^{Delaroff} Head Harbor, where we make anchor at 11.45 a.m. abreast of the village of Uuga.

Taking an early lunch. I went ashore & found Mr. Kinney the teacher on the beach waiting for me. Under his guidance we visited the School House, which has been enlarged and repainted since I was here a year ago. From the school house we visited the where he resides & which

Mud Island is about 26 by 13 miles in extent. On the North & East side petrified wood abounds, although ~~within~~ within the limits of history (100 years) there has not been a tree on the Isd.

In former times Caribou have been found on the Isd, but have now entirely disappeared -

On the North side of the Island is Coal Harbor, where the Russians commenced working the coal veins in 1852. In 1857 shafts had been sunk & drifts run a distance of 1700 feet. The thickness of the vein was found to be from 9 to 12 feet. Experienced German miners were secured for directing the work - which of the Russians sent from Sitka. 2700 tons of coal were taken out, but it was found to be of poor

Continued on page 136.

there discussed school matters.

The entrance to the harbor is most picturesque. At the southern end ~~is~~ side a large opening, ^{or cave} extends through a rocky headland giving the appearance of an immense elephant. The cave or open space separating the elephant's trunk from his four legs - the southern point of the island being a precipitous rock making a high cape, with a number of large needle rocks clustering around its base, with

while a few miles beyond as outlying sentinels are the Sea Lion Rocks.

At the northern entrance of the harbor are large detached precipitous rocks at the base of high rock perpendicular rock cliffs -

Continued from Page 134

quality for steaming purposes - containing a large percentage of Sulphur. Several attempts have been made since the American Occupation to utilize the mines, but so far without success.

From Page 120.

Summer patronage of Curio-browsing tourists.

For a short time after the transfer Sitka had a boom as wide awake speculators rushed in anticipating the creation of a large city. But failing to realize their hopes one after another returned to the states. A region several miles square reaching from the sea to the tops of the mountains was

Continued Page 138

Cliffs & rocks alike being covered with nesting birds. In a sheltered nook on the North side of the harbor is the village with a pop. of.

Returning to the ship at 6.20^o P.M. we were under way for Sand Point. ~~Steaming up~~ ^{Passing up} Popoff Straits and passing a small settlement at Agnew Harbor, we rounded Lind Point and at 8.25^o P.M. anchored in Kinnibock Harbor off the village of Sand Point.

This village consists of half a dozen houses belonging to Lind & Knuff of San Francisco and a U.S. Custom House. A small hotel is in process of erection.

At anchor in the harbor were the British sealers "Vulture" "San Jose"

Mailed or paper into sheets, parks and City lots. A municipal government was organized with a Mayor & ^{Common} ~~City~~ Council.

A newspaper, the Sitcha Lines, weekly, was started and published for 18 months. But the enterprising speculators failing to realize their hopes one after another returned south and the withdrawal of the troops in 1877 seemed to complete the decline of Sitcha. The Census of 1880 revealed the presence of but Americans & Creoles in the deserted City.

The same Census however showed a native population of . ~~This is~~ The village of Sitcha is about as large to-day as in Russian times

+ Walter L. Rich all of Victoria B.C.
And American Schooners "Czarina"
& Venture. The sealers had large
crews of B.C. Indians & were waiting
the end of the closed season to en-
gage in sealing. This is the
Central depot of the North Pacific
Cod fishing, the "Czarina" being
at the dock loading Cod fish for
San Francisco.

The store of Lind & Huff at this
point has long been noted for the
illegal sale of intoxicating liquors.
In 1892 after a most diligent search
Capt. Healy Comdg U.S.A. R.M. Cutter "Bear"
found under a lodging house a secret
cellar, where liquors were accustomed
to be stored. Last fall Mr O'Brien
the Company's agent took possession

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and in much better condition .
 Largely under the influence & teaching
 of the Mission & School maintained
 among them since 1880 by the Home
 Missionary Society and Home's
 Executive Committee of Home Missions
 - both of the Presbyterian Church the
 Shing'-gets have made considerable
 advances in Civilization .

The old damp , dark , & smoke
 native buildings with their bark
 roofs are giving place to modern
 buildings with windows , doors ,
 wooden floors , chimneys & shingle
 roofs . Stoves are taking the place
 of a fire on the floor in the centre of the
 room . Bedcows , tables , dishes and
 bedsteads are becoming common
 And on a Sunday the crowds that

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on a small sailing vessel the "Mary Brown" for San Francisco. Nothing has since been heard from ~~this~~ to the vessel or passengers, except rumors of wreckage off the island of Amaklas B.C.

An investigation into the condition of the stone has brought to light that the \$20,000 made through a series of years by the selling of liquor is lost or stolen. The Company being the losers. At the wharf forming the foundation of a portion of the same was the hull of the Schooner John Hancock wrecked at the Sand Point wharf - 189

The John Hancock was built as a naval steamer at the Charlestown Navy Yard 1850-52. Was in Com Perry's Japan Expedition 1853-4. Was sold into the Merchant Service - abandoned & brought into harbor. Resold to Lynd & Hough recovered & rechristened the John Hancock.

wend their way to church are clothed dressed in good ^{store} clothes of American Manufacture. And to-day the only ones learning trades are not the Sons of Russian Crooks, but of the Zilling-gets at the Presbyterian Industrial Training School, Sitka.

This institution has 1 building. The Earl adds in addition to its literary course teaches the girls

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The earliest Survey of the Sitka region was by Captain Wrangeliusky of the Russian Navy in 1805.

Thursday June 7th

Yher N 39° M & 36° Lat Long Sand Point. Spent the day with Mr W^m Thomas, Dep Collector of Customs Captain & a number of the Officers Went Grouse Hunting on Unga Id. In the Evening there was a boat race from the "Bear" and another by the Indians on the British Sealers - Secured a piece of the rudder of the John Hancock Also piece of petrified wood from Unga Island for the Sitka Museum.

Continued in volume 2

Trip 1894.

